





515  
12.41  
14.41

SMITHSONIAN

AUG 4

LIBRARIES

# MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL

JOHN SEHRENBATCH, EDITOR.  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## CONTENTS.

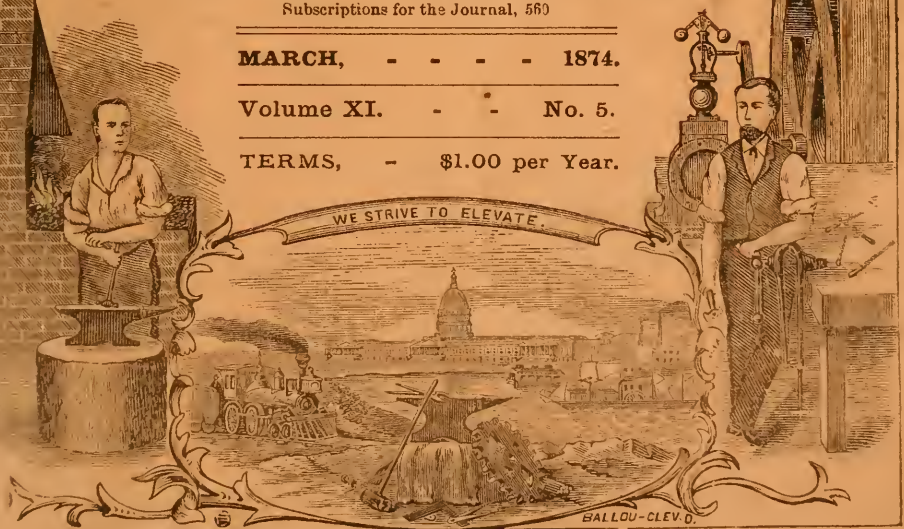
Capacity of Force Pumps. 529	Christian Warfare. - - 543
Gearing, - - - 532	Three-quarter Time - 543
First Railroad in America 536	Labor Reform Portraits, 541
Sovereigns of Industry, 537	Panics and Revulsions:
The B. of L. E., - 539	Cause and Remedy, - 547
A Nice Brace of Ducks - 540	An Evening With the
Founder of B. of L. E. 541	Brawny Sons of Toil, - 519
Mass Meeting at Ind'polis, 542	General Correspondence, 552
Industrial Congress, - 542	Marriages and Deaths, - 560
Subscriptions for the Journal, 560	

MARCH, - - - - 1874.

Volume XI. - - - No. 5.

TERMS, - \$1.00 per Year.

WE STRIVE TO ELEVATE.



## **STEEL STAMPS, LETTERS AND FIGURES.**

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he is fully prepared to furnish, on short notice, Steel Stamps, Letters and Figures of every description. Prices liberal and satisfaction guaranteed. Parties sending packages by Express must pre-pay them, and they will be returned free of Express charges.

**ALBERT SCHIFFLING,**

No. 7 Malott Av., Indianapolis, Indiana.

---

## **NOTICE.**

---

Subscribers finding their JOURNALS marked X in blue pencil, will take it as a notification that their subscription expires with the succeeding Number, and should renew immediately, otherwise at the expiration of their subscription the JOURNAL will be stopped.

We hold ourselves responsible for losses only when money is sent by Post Office Orders, Registered Letters, or Draft. Parties sending money may deduct the expense of sending.

All letters pertaining to the JOURNAL, or the Organization, must be addressed to

**JOHN FEHRENBATCH,**

No. 88 Seneca Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

---

Journeymen Machinists and Blacksmiths residing on the continent of North America, desiring to organize Unions to act in concert with those already organized, can obtain all necessary information relative to the formation of Unions under the jurisdiction of the International Union of North America, by addressing

**JOHN FEHRENBATCH,**

No. 88 Seneca Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

# MONTHLY JOURNAL.

JOHN FEHRENBATCH, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.—No. 5.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, MARCH, 1874.

\$1 PER YEAR.

## Scientific.

### CAPACITY OF FORCE PUMPS.

[For the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal.]

IN looking over a text book of Bourne's the other day, I was somewhat struck with the manner in which he gives the rule for finding the capacity of a force-pump for a given size of engine. He first gives an example of a seventy-four inch cylinder and seven and a half foot stroke, and the result is a pump with a diameter of piston of seven inches and fifty-one inch stroke. He next gives a locomotive with an eighteen inch cylinder and twenty-four inch stroke, and the result is a piston two and one-third inches and a twenty-four inch stroke.

All of this is very correct, but he gives it in such a manner that few of our men are likely to grasp and retain it, because instead of giving the ground rule of the whys and wherefores, he simply gives the modes pursued by him

in a form that suits his works very well, for he has some very excellent rules, and most of our young men would do well if they became students of his works; so I am not going to say anything derogatory to either him or his very excellent work. I only take up this subject in order to simplify it for the benefit of our readers. As I said before, he makes a pump for a 74 inch cylinder equal to 7 inches in diameter and 51 inch stroke. Now let us look at it in a common sense view, and make our pump to suit the quantity of water used in the engine, and see how near we can come to the same results obtained by Bourne.

A 74 inch cylinder contains 4300.85 cubic inches in area, and being  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet stroke, or 90 inches, we will multiply 4300.85 by 90, which will give the contents of the cylinder in inches at 387076.5, and this will be the number of inches of steam used in one stroke of the engine or half a revolution; therefore if we multiply this by



2 we have the quantity of steam required for one revolution, viz: 764152 inches.

Here, then, we are at the root of the thing at once, because we know the quantity of inches of steam required to make one stroke, and if the pump be single acting, and running at the same speed as the engine, then the matter is all the easier, because they are then relative to each other, so that when the engine makes one revolution the pump will make one stroke, and in making that stroke the pump must force as much water into the boiler as the engine takes out in the form of steam.

Here comes the question, how much water is there contained in the steam that has been taken to fill the 74 inch cylinder twice? Then let us suppose the exhaust flowed into the condenser at one atmosphere, or say 15 lbs pressure then if we find the volume of steam corresponding to one atmosphere, we have only to divide twice the contents of the cylinder by the volume so found, and we have reduced the steam to water. For instance, steam at atmospheric pressure is generally considered to be 1700; that is to say 1 cubic foot or 1 cubic inch of water at atmospheric pressure will make 1700 cubic feet or 1700 cubic inches of steam. Then if we divide two

cylinders full of steam at atmospheric pressure by 1700, we shall obtain the quantity of water required to make that steam. And as two cylinders full of steam amounts to 774152 inches, divided by 1700 gives 450.6 inches of water that was required to make steam for one revolution of the engine; and if as is generally the case in such engines, the pump has half the stroke of the engine, which was 90 inches, the pump will have a stroke of 45 inches. Therefore if we divide 450.6 by 45 we have about 10 inches, and the area that corresponds to 10 inches is 3.6 inches. But as the pump in this case is single acting it must be double this amount, or 7.2. Here we observe is just the size that Bourne gives, only he makes his stroke of pump 51 inches and we make it 45 inches. And it must be observed here that these sizes are only just what is requisite for the steam actually used, and therefore the pump must be made larger in order to compensate for leaks, blowing off, &c. Another example given by Bourne, is that of a locomotive with 18 inch cylinder and 24 inch stroke, carrying 85 lbs. of steam, and he makes the pump piston  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Let us look at it in the same light we looked at the other, and take the same common sense view of it, and see how

near we can come to these most excellent rules laid down by Bourne. We will assume a pressure of 84 lbs. instead of 85 lbs., because the number 84 is a divisible one under nearly all circumstances, and it will not make a hair's difference in the size of the pump. Then, as before, we find the area of 18 inches, which will be 254.46 inches, and as before we multiply by the length of the stroke, 24 inches, and we have 6107.2604 inches contained in the cylinder, and this 6107.2604 will be the quantity of steam used in one cylinder in half a revolution; therefore, as before, multiply 6107.2664 by 2 which gives us 12214.5208 as the quantity of steam used in one revolution.

Now we must find out at what pressure the engine exhausts, because by that means we must get the mean pressure, and therefore find the density of the steam, so that we must assume a little here, and suppose we assume that the steam is cut off at one-quarter of the stroke, then let us find the mean pressure at that point.

Then steam entering at 84 lbs., and being cut-off at one-quarter of the stroke carries the pressure nearly full to the first quarter, and is cut-off, and the rest of the stroke is done by the expansion of the steam in the cylinder. Therefore we have 84 lbs. for the

first quarter of the stroke, and the next quarter the volume has doubled itself, and is therefore only half the pressure, or 42 lbs. We have now reached half-stroke and the result is 42 lbs., or half the first pressure, and we now go on to three-quarters of the stroke, and we have increased the volume three times, and it is consequently one-third the pressure that it was at first, and is therefore 28 lbs. We now come to the fourth or last quarter of the stroke, which is, as before, one-quarter the pressure it was at the first quarter, and is therefore 21 lbs. Now we have  $84+42+28+21=175$  or (for fear the printer may make the pluses in multipliers, as is some times done,) we will say add 84, 42, 28 and 21 equals 175, and if we divide 175 by 4 we have 44 nearly; therefore the mean pressure throughout the whole length of the stroke will be 44 lbs.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

State Assayer Bartlett of Maine asserts that several factories are in operation in the commonwealth producing cheap sugar and syrup from sawdust and other substance. The sugars and syrups are corrected by sulphuric acid, lime and other ingredients.

No other living thing can go so slow as a boy on an errand.

**GEARING.**

[For the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal.]

**RULE FOR SINGLE GEARED LATHES.**

**T**HE first thing to be learned in screw-cutting is the pitch of the screw on the leader; that is the distance from the center of one thread to the center of another thread, which is, in a great many lathes,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch, or 4 threads to the inch. The next thing is the increase of the wheels belonging to the lathe. For instance, the wheels belonging to nearly 20 lathes in our shop having 24, 28, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 96, 104, 112, 144 teeth respectively, with 2 or 3 extra wheels for feeding, so the increase of these wheels is 8.

The position of the wheels on a single geared lathe is shown in No. 1 plate.

The top one is on the spindle, and is called the driving wheel; the lower wheel is on the leader, and is called the driven wheel; the center wheel is called the intermediate wheel, and is of no use except to convey motion from the driving to the driven wheel, consequently its size is immaterial if it is large enough to connect the two wheels.

Now, supposing we want to cut a screw having 10 threads to the inch, we proceed thus: Multiply the screw on the leader and the screw wanted by the increase of

the wheels and the answer will be the wheels required. Example:

$$\frac{4}{10} \times 8 = \frac{32}{80}$$

Always place the leader above the screw wanted, as in the example; the top wheel will always go on the spindle, and the lower wheel on the leader. By observing this and practicing it you will always have the wheels in their proper places. So we find the proper wheels to cut 10 threads to the inch to be 32 and 80, 32 on the top, 80 on the bottom, or leader, as shown in the plate.

The reason we take the increase of the wheels for a multiplier is because it gives the wheels we find on or belonging to the lathe. If, for example, we should multiply by 6 we would have

$$\frac{4}{10} \times 6 = \frac{24}{60}$$

24 and 60; and by referring to the list of wheels you will see we have no 60. If we take 7 we have

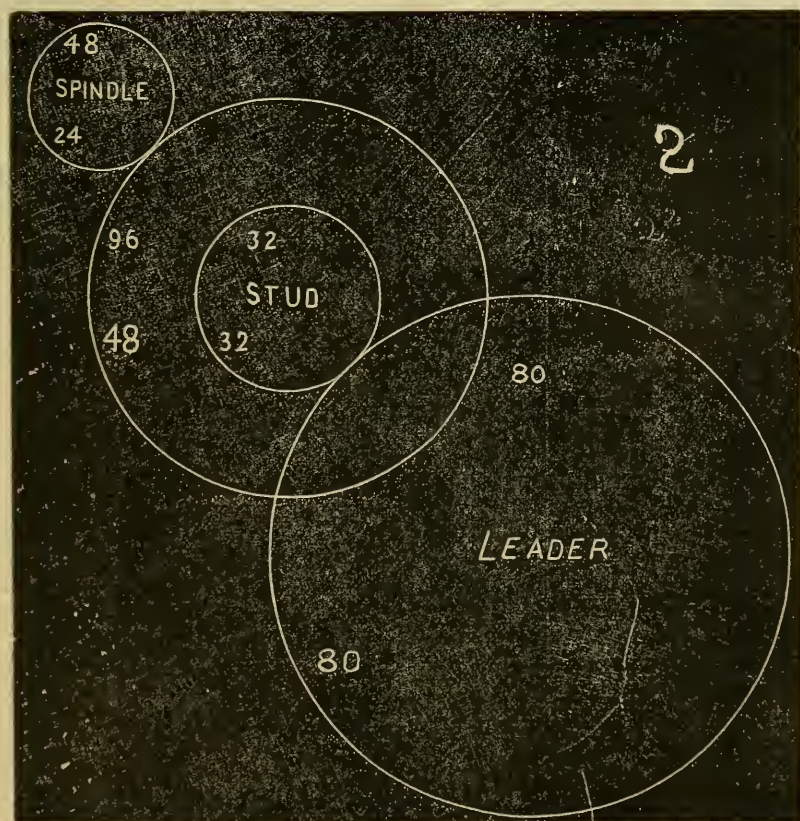
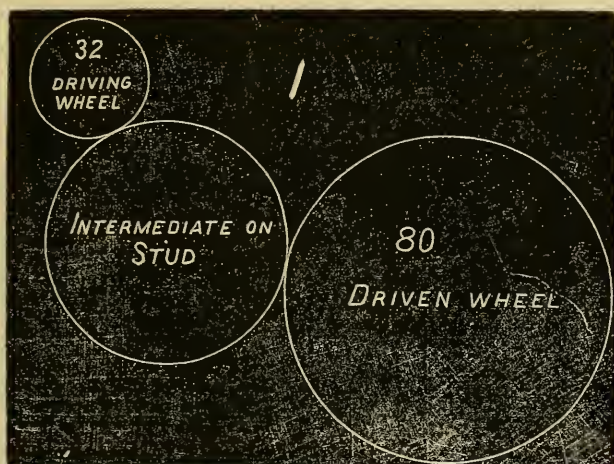
$$\frac{4}{10} \times 7 = \frac{28}{70}$$

28 and 70; so it is easier to multiply by the increase and get the proper wheels at once.

But we cannot always multiply by the increase, for when the thread wanted consists of a fraction, or mixed number, we must, in all cases, multiply by the denominator of the fraction.

Supposing we want to cut a





screw having  $11\frac{3}{4}$  threads to the inch, we multiply the leader 4 by 7 and then the number 11 and add the numerator, making

$$\frac{4}{11\frac{3}{4}} \times 7 = \frac{28}{80}$$

28 and 80 the wheels required for a  $11\frac{3}{4}$  thread. Any other fractional thread is figured the same way. As fractional threads are not in general use, this rule will not be wanted often; still it is well to know how to calculate for fractions.

Always remember that the driving wheel multiplied by the screw wanted equals the driven wheel multiplied by the leader. We can always, on any lathe, prove our wheels by this rule. If we want to know what thread any two wheels will cut multiply the wheel you put on the leader by the leader and divide by the other wheel the quotient will be the required thread. If we want to cut a certain thread and have a driven wheel, multiply the driven wheel by the leader and divide by the driving wheel. Or, if we have a driving wheel and want to find a driven wheel, multiply the driving wheel by the thread wanted and divide by the leader, the quotient will be the wheel required.

Hoping I have made this plain to the understanding, I will say a few words about

#### DOUBLE OR COMPOUND GEARED LATHES

Cutting screws by compound gearing is the same in principle as the single, but having four wheels instead of two. The computation is some different: The wheels on a compound-gear lathe are situated like plate No. 2. The top one and the inside one on the stud are called driving wheels, and the outside one on the stud and the lower one are called driven wheels. There is no intermediate wheel, generally, on a double-gear lathe, though there might be without affecting the calculations at all. Of course we must understand the pitch of the leader, and the number of teeth in the wheels we have to work with, but we do not care about the increase of the wheels, as in single-gear lathes.

Suppose we take the same leader and wheels as in the single-gear lathe to work with. There are several rules for computing compound-gearing, and it is well to have two at least, as sometimes we cannot get the right wheels by rule 1st, when by taking rule 2d we get the wheels easily and quickly; but if you had an unlimited number of wheels one rule would do for any example. Now, suppose we want to cut a screw having 20 threads to the inch, we would proceed by rule 1st, thus: Pick out any two

wheels you like and put them on the stud—say 32 and 96. Now this 32 and 96, written as a fraction and reduced, equals  $\frac{1}{3}$ . Next make a vulgar fraction of the leader and screw wanted, the leader always above, thus:  $\frac{4}{20}$ . Then multiply this  $\frac{4}{20}$  by the fraction representing the two wheels on the stud  $\frac{1}{3}$ , in an inverted position, thus:  $\frac{4}{20} \times \frac{3}{1} = \frac{12}{20}$ ; then we have 12 and 20 which will be the other two wheels. But as these are smaller than the wheel table contains, we will multiply them both by four which gives us 48 and 80.—48 the upper wheel goes on the spindle, and 80 on the leader; then the wheels will be situated and work into each other as the plate 2 shows—32 and 48 being the driving wheels, and 96 and 80 the driven wheels. In working by this rule, if the thread wanted is finer than the leader, the small wheel on the stud will be the driving wheel; but if the thread wanted be coarser than the leader, then the larger one of the two on the stud will be the driving wheel. By placing the leader above the screw wanted in the fraction, the upper wheel is always the driving wheel.

We will now take the same example and apply rule No. 2. We place our leader and screw wanted this way, 4—20 (the screw or leader always first), then find the

factors of the two numbers, and place the factors under their respective numbers, thus:

$$\begin{array}{r} 4-20 \\ 2-4 \\ 2-5 \end{array}$$

We see that twice 2=4 and 4×5=20. Now this  $\frac{2}{4} \frac{4}{5}$  is the proportion of our wheels, and all we have to do is to increase them by multiplying them by any number that will produce such wheels as we have. We will take the top line 2 and 4 and multiply them by 12, which will give 24 and 48; and then, not to have two wheels alike, we will take the lower line and multiply them by 16 which will give us 32 and 80; then our wheels are as shown in plate 2, ex. 2, namely:—24 and 32 driving wheels, and 48 and 80 driven wheels.

[NOTE.—It makes no difference your having a different multiplier for the top and lower lines, so that you multiply both top figures by the same multiplier, and both bottom figures by the same multiplier—the top and bottom multipliers need not be alike. The reason of this is, in the top line and in the bottom line we have a driving wheel and a driven wheel, and it makes no difference how much we increase them so long as we preserve the proportion between the two wheels.]

The factors of the leaders are,



in all cases, driving wheels, while the factors of the screw wanted are, in all cases, driven wheels.

We may cut a fractional thread by computing this way: Suppose we want to cut  $11\frac{3}{4}$  to the inch. By multiplying the leader 4, and the screw wanted  $11\frac{3}{4}$ , by the denominator 7, we have 28 and 80. Now this 28 stands for the leader and the 80 represents the screw wanted. Our reducing them does not alter the proportion for as  $4::11\frac{3}{4}::28:80$ . We then proceed as in the preceding example to find the factors, and place them under, as

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 - 80 \\ 7 - 8 \\ 4 - 10 \end{array}$$

This is the proportion of the wheels, but as they are too small we will multiply the top line by 6 and the lower line by 8, then we have

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 - 8 \times 6 = 42 - 48 \\ 4 - 10 \times 8 = 32 - 80 \end{array}$$

Thus we have 42 and 32 for driving wheels, and 48 and 80 for driven wheels.

C. B. CHAPMAN.

Rochester, N. Y.

A discovery of considerable economic value has been made in Newfoundland, in the shape of a hone-stone, which in texture and quality rivals the oil-stone of Turkey for sharpening the finer edge-tools. The deposit is of considerable extent.

## THE FIRST RAILROAD IN AMERICA.

A new illustration of the difficulty of obtaining correct historical data is furnished by the engineer's report of the great Hoosac tunnel enterprise. It is therein stated that in 1826 Dr. Phelps, of Massachusetts, presented the first proposition ever made for a railroad before any legislative body in the United States. This is a mistake. In 1811, Col. John Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J., presented a memorial to the legislature to authorize a railroad in New Jersey, and, in February, 1815, a law was passed incorporating "The New Jersey Railroad Company," authorizing a railroad from Trenton to New Brunswick. The road was not built, however, but in 1820 Col. Steven built a short railroad at Hoboken as an experiment. Locomotive steam engines had not been perfected, and the best engineers did not suppose there would be sufficient traction in plain wheels to draw a heavy weight. The railroad put up by Col. Stevens was provided with a middle rail having teeth for a driving rack.

## Address Wanted.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of William Frederick Neal, a young man twenty-one years of age, a machinist by trade, served his time in Louisville, Ky., will confer a great favor by sending word to his father, W. B. Neal, 335 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.



## Editorial.

### SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

Many ingenious devices are employed by capitalists to divide working men in order that they may be more easily held in subjection, and compelled to do all the biddings of their assumed lords and masters, no matter how arbitrary or degrading they may be in their tendency. Many employers succeed admirably by bribing a few of the leading men in their employ, with an advance of a few paltry pence on their wages, to whose shame be it said, often lend themselves as agents through whose instrumentality the employers are enabled to reduce the wages of the balance of their workmen. We know of instances where employers hold out, as an inducement for men to work the very life out of themselves and those under their immediate charge, for cheap gold watches and chains, a few of which—two or three—are distributed among nearly three hundred men at the end of each year. Men are given to understand that those who do the most work, and are the most profitable to their employers, will be rewarded with one of these handsome presents. In the meantime, the men are receiving on an average less than

\$2.25 per day, and the poor de-luded victims work away for dear life, and at the end of the year ninety-nine out of every hundred have the grand satisfaction of knowing that they have had their trouble for their pains. The shop to which we refer, is not very far (if far at all), from Seneca Falls, N. Y. We also know of another device adopted by employers to get petty bosses to grind the very life out of the workmen, and keep them divided. In a locomotive shop, closely allied with the interests of Schenectady, N. Y., the men who are called “erectors” have charge of small gangs of men, whose business it is to put the different parts of the locomotive together. These “erectors” are paid \$10.00 extra if they finish an engine within twenty-eight days, and to win this prize these petty bosses, for the paltry sum of \$10.00, drive the very life out of the unfortunate men under their supervision. There is little or no use for the men to remonstrate, as there are so many of these petty bosses who are owned by the employers, and all for the \$10.00 they get—not one cent of which is given to the men who do all the hard work. This shop has certainly one of the best systems or schemes for keeping the men divided that can be found in operation any where in the country.

To show the liberality of that magnanimous corporation, it will only be necessary to name the price paid machinists for fitting up a set of parallel rods for a locomotive, a job that should cost, or for which a mechanic should receive, at the very least \$75.00. Yet this company, through its damnable system of premiums and piece work, has managed to secure the services of willing slaves, who are being starved to death fitting up parallel rods for \$16.00 a set.

There is another device that recently came to light, which is calculated to do the work more effectually, if successful, than all others put together. A ring has been formed by certain Massachusetts gentlemen; men representing no constituency whatever, but call themselves the "Sovereigns of Industry" we believe to be either a clique of capitalists, whose object is to induce mechanics and laborers to renounce their allegiance to their regular organizations, and divide them to such an extent as to render them helpless to resist the impositions which the impecuniosity of avaricious employers may see fit to practice upon them, or a swindle gotten up to defraud workingmen out of their hard earnings, by the exaction of charter and initiation fees, which they are required to

pay, only to find that they have been duped. Let us see how the self-constituted officers have taken the precaution to fortify themselves securely in a position of perpetual power in that organization. The following is from the laws of that body:

SUBORDINATE COUNCILS.—First Degree—Journeyman.

NATIONAL COUNCIL.—Second Degree. Artisan. Composed of charter members who pay a fee of ten dollars. Masters of Subordinate Councils and women who have served as Stewardess are eligible, but must be received by vote of the National Council, and pay the initiation fee of ten dollars for men and five dollars for women.

SUPREME COUNCIL.—Third Degree.—Craftsman.

Composed of members of the National Council who become charter members by paying the fee of twenty dollars for men and ten dollars for women, and receive the degree. Members of the National Council who have served two years therein are eligible to membership, but must be elected by the vote of the Supreme Council, and pay the initiation fee.

This Council shall have the entire control of the secret work of the order, arrange, receive or adopt other degrees whenever the good of the order may seem to require it, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the National Council. They shall constitute a court of impeachment; and all questions of jurisprudence or differences arising in the order between the National and Subordinate Councils shall be referred to the Supreme Council, whose decisions thereon shall be final. The transactions of this Degree shall be known only to members of the order. Members of

this Degree are honorary members of the National Council, and are eligible to office therein, but not entitled to vote. This Council shall not be instituted before the annual session in January, 1875.

It will be noticed that no subordinate council is entitled to representation in the Supreme Council except by a vote of that body. But what puzzles us most is the whereabouts of the constituency of the self-constituted officers: when, where, and by whom were they elected? We also understand they have lecturers in the field, to whom they are paying all expenses and five dollars per day,—something our oldest and best organized labor organizations can hardly afford to do. But where does this money come from? Does it come from the pockets of the poor man? Certainly not. And if it comes from the pockets of the rich what are we to infer? We hope no working man will be soft enough to allow himself to be inveigled into joining any such organization, which, although assuming to be national in every respect, is composed exclusively of residents of Massachusetts, who have provided for perpetual control, with the head-quarters forever fixed at Worcester.

New Unions organized since last month: No. 4 of Iowa, Creston, by Special Deputy President Edw. Turley, of No. 3 of Iowa; No. 3 of West Va., Wheeling, by Deputy President Samuel Parker.

# THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

A special session of the Brotherhood was held in Cleveland, O., Feb. 25th and 28th inclusive. The meeting was largely attended; representatives were present from all parts of the country. The interest manifested by the delegates greatly exceeded that shown at any previous convention. Every member felt that they had been called together to decide questions of a gigantic nature, in which were involved the weal or woe of their organization. The earnestness shown and the unanimity displayed upon every question presented to the convention bespeaks for the Brotherhood a successful future. One of the most important actions of the convention was the election of a new Grand Chief Engineer, P. M. Arthur, of Albany, N. Y. In the selection of Mr. Arthur the Brotherhood has secured the services of one of the staunchest, truest, and most ardent supporters of the principles that cement into a fraternal bond of fellowship and union the locomotive engineers of America. Mr. Arthur is a man of ability, and fine scholarly attainments, of whom the members of his organization need never feel ashamed. His very appearance stamps him at once as a per-

fect gentleman, and a man of the strictest integrity. His experience as a railroad man extends over a period of twenty years of checkered railroad life. In this respect alone his knowledge, acquired through long practice, will be of untold benefit to the Brotherhood. Under his administration we hope soon again to see all discord and whatever contention there existed within their organization superseded by peace, harmony, tranquility, unity and the utmost good feeling. As an executive he promises to make one of the foremost in the labor organizations of the New World. We do not hesitate to predict for him complete success in the mighty work assigned him.

We only hope, now that the most objectionable barrier has been removed, that the Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will go hand in hand together for the attainment of the one grand object: the amelioration of labor. We hail with delight the advent of Mr. Arthur as Grand Chief Engineer of the B. of L. E. We extend to him a friendly hand and a cordial welcome to the city of Cleveland; our hospitality is at his disposal, and our services wherever and whenever needed are at his command.

The term of office for the Grand Chief has been changed from two to three years. Mr. Arthur is to fill the unexpired term, and then serve for three years. Our best wishes are with him, and may God speed him is our earnest prayer.

#### A Nice Brace of Ducks.

We are in receipt of numerous complaints from machinists employed in the Indianapolis and St. Louis R. R. shop at Mattoon, Ill. A number of the complaints do not speak in favorable terms of Mr. Joseph I. Chuse, the foreman of the machinery in the shops, a man who was expelled from our order for general cussedness and unmitigated meanness. His contemptible and nasty treatment of the men under his charge have proved him a man utterly unfit for the position he holds. We hope the men will bring the matter to the notice of the proper authorities and have him removed at once. We hope to hear of Mr. A. J. Sanburn, Master Mechanic, taking the troublesome cur by the ear, and leading him out of the shop. We have always heard Mr. Sanburn spoken well of and cannot account for his retaining Chuse, unless it is that he is not aware of the unmitigated meanness of that individual. As for the other duck, we look upon him as a mere whiffet, not worth noticing; he sails under the cognomen of Fred. A. Warren. He was a member of our organization, and when he went to Mattoon he was a poor, miserable, poverty-stricken devil, without a cent in the world. The members of No. 8 M. & B. U., at that place, bought medicine for his sick wife, bought groceries for his family, loaned him money and placed him in comfortable circumstances. They did everything they could to help him along in the shop, and now he is paying his benefactors back with nasty, dirty and profane language. We discard this man Warren, who now wears the brand of a contemptible cur.



### Founder of the B. of L. E.

In our next issue we shall publish a portrait and sketch of the life of Wm. D. Robinson, Esq., founder of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which will no doubt be of great interest to the members of his as well as our organization. Mr. Robinson, by special request, delivered an address before the special session of the Brotherhood, in which he reviewed the history of that organization, its position and present status. The elements of weakness in labor organizations were pointed out, and a remedy clearly defined. He also spoke of the necessity of the Executive visiting the various Subdivisions, and by his council and advice add to the advancement of education among the members; holding that education alone was the mighty lever through which complete emancipation could be obtained. He strongly favored the Brotherhood keeping its own counsel as untold injury had already resulted from unnecessary exposition of matters which only concerned the members of the order. He spoke at some length upon the question of "strikes, and how to prevent them." He handled his subject in a masterly manner, which proved him, not only a scholar of fine educational attainments, but an orator of considerable experience. Mr. Robinson makes a pleasant speaker, easy, graceful, and distinct in all his pronunciations. The frequent interruptions by applause showed the appreciativeness of his hearers. The courteous treatment and the unanimous endorsement he received, is a complete vindication of himself and his course in connection with the labor movement. We hope to hear of a continuation of his lectures, as he certainly is a valuable acquisition to the ranks of labor's orators.

### Creston, Iowa.

Through the indefatigable exertions of Bro. Edward Turley, of No. 3 of Ia., a sister Union has been added to the list in the Jayhawker State. The following are among the charter members: Pres., Michael Mast; Vice Pres., Geo. Frame; Rec. Sec., Newton C. Smith; Cor. Sec., Discomb W. Johnson; Fin. Sec., Thomas Nash; Treas., Nelson Hague; Cond., John Kinney; D. K., Edward Reader; Trustees, Patrick Brennan, F. J. Spice, Geo. W. Eads; business Com., Jacob Schrader, Theo. Atch-

inson, Benard Egbus, Michael Millett, John Reardon, Patrick Runey, Thomas Crow. Credit is due Bros. John A. Acott, of No. 1 of Tenn., and Mark Stone, of No. 9 of N. Y. The new Union starts out under fair auspices, as the officers are all men of stability and moral worth. We welcome them to our ranks. The Union shall be known as M. & B. U. No. 4 of Iowa. The place of meeting is in Odd Fellows Hall, and the time is on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month. We wish them every success.

### Industrial Congress.

The attention of our Unions is called to the importance of a full representation at the session of the Industrial Congress, to be held in the city of Rochester, N. Y., on the second Tuesday in April. Vital interests are involved; questions of great moment to the workmen of America will be brought before the Congress; it therefore becomes the duty of the workmen in every locality to be represented by their best men. Every city, town, village, and hamlet in the United States should be represented. Let the machinists and blacksmiths not be behind in this matter. In localities where our Unions are small, let them co-operate with other Unions. By all means let us have a representative from every locality where a Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union exists.

### To Correspondents.

The vast increase in the number of our correspondents has rendered it necessary to curtail, abbreviate, and limit each correspondent to a certain space. If they would fill not more than two pages of fools-cap paper it would be quite sufficient, and would make their articles more interesting, at the same time it would obviate the publication of the stereotyped phrase "crowded out." We are anxious to give all our correspondents an equal show, but we don't think it fair that one should occupy space to the exclusion of three or four others. Where a correspondent's composition is fit for publication, without re-writing, six pages will cheerfully be allowed but when the manuscript is bad it must be re-written; in such cases we would be much obliged if not more than two pages of fools-cap were used.

☞ We are compelled to leave out several communications this month.

### Mass Meeting at Indianapolis.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings we ever had the pleasure of addressing took place, on the 21st ult., in Masonic Hall, one of the largest public halls in Indiana. Every available space was occupied; the aisles were crowded, and many were compelled to go away as it was impossible to gain admission. There was also a parade during the day, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, it was, by far the largest turn-out of workingmen that ever took place in Indiana. The whole affair reflected great credit on the Trades Assmblly of Indianapolis, under whose auspices the exercises were held. Mr. J. H. Wright, President of No. 4 of Ind., is also President of the Trades Assembly. He was chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and to his exertions as much as anything else is the great success which attended the demonstrations due. We can assure our readers that the workingmen of Indianapolis are fully alive to their interests. We desire, in this connection, to return our thanks for the unanimous endorsement of M. & B. Unions Nos. 4 and 10, at their joint meeting, held Feb. 22d. The resolutions adopted appear on another page.

### ◆ ◆ ◆ LINES TO J. K.†

Once I thought friend James was slow  
As Moses and his band,  
Who wandered forty years or so  
Ere they found the promised land.

That time has wrought some changes since  
I am ready to concede,  
Because a smiling providence  
Has blessed him with *Goodspeed*.

While he's beat Moses one decade,  
As near as I can draw it,  
He now enjoys the happy state,  
While Moses only saw it.\*

I was not with him half enough,  
To judge him as a lover,  
But now I know that Kavenagh  
Is a Union man all over.

Galesburg, Feb. 5, 1874.

J. S. W.

†See marriage notice in January JOURNAL.

\*Deuteronomy 3d ch. 27 verse.

### INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

The following circular from the headquarters of the Industrial Congress of the United States explains itself:

ROOM 4, PARK BUILDING, }  
CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2, 1874. }

To all Labor Organizations in the United States:

On Tuesday, April 14, 1874, the second session of the Industrial Congress will convene in the city of Rochester, N. Y. Every organization having for its object the amelioration of the condition of those who labor for a living, is entitled to one representative, upon payment of two cents for each of its members, for the purpose of defraying necessary expenses. I deem it entirely unnecessary to urge upon you the necessity of sending a representative. The events of the past few months have fully demonstrated the imperative necessity of a general unity of action among the toilers of the land. This can only be secured through a general congress of representative workingmen, and it is *your* duty to elect and send these on. Matters of the utmost importance to all workingmen will be considered at the session; among others, the advisability of forming an organization of labor similar in its form, intents and purposes to the Patrons of Husbandry: the applicability of the federative principles to Trade Unions; co-operation; arbitration; prison labor, etc., etc. Let no organization entitled to a delegate fail to elect and send one, so that the session alone, irrespective of its actions, may appear as a grand demonstration, and an emphatic protest of the industrial classes, against the injustice done them by the consolidation of monopolies, and the legislative powers of the nation.

Yours in the cause of Labor's redemption,

ROBERT SCHILLING,

President of the Industrial Congress.

# Miscellaneous.

## CHRISTIAN WARFARE.

[For the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal.]

*"Fight the good fight of faith."*

When in youth one seeks the Savior,  
Then begins the unceasing strife;  
From that day a valiant soldier  
He must prove himself through life.

For soon will Satan fierce assail him.  
Doubts and fears will rage within,  
But if he trusts in Christ, the Savior,  
He by His grace is kept from sin.

Oft times the way seems dark before him,  
His glorious hopes all overcast,  
But he rests with blest assurance  
As he thinks of mercies past.

Soon the way begins to brighten,  
And God's smile he sees once more,  
And in visions views the future  
And beholds fair Caanan's shore.

Thus it goes from morn till evening,  
From early youth to hoary age,  
Thus the powers of endless darkness  
Their unceasing warfare wage.

And when at last at Death's cold river,  
Borne on Time's resistless wing  
He welcomes Death, the great deliverer,  
And we hear him sweetly sing—

Of Heaven and Jesus, blessed Savior,  
And of mansions of the blest,  
Till his spirit wafted thither  
Enters everlasting rest.

There, with angels bright seraphic,  
Robed in white and crown of gold,  
Basking in the Savior's presence,  
Half his joy cannot be told.

JOTHAM H. ORR.

New Haven, Nov., 1873.

## THREE-QUARTER TIME.

BY THOMAS PECKHAM, OSWEGO, N. Y.

Attention give both young and old, and listen to  
my rhyme,

I will sing to you a verse or two to pass away the  
time;

I will tell you in a few words, as you are friends  
of mine,

'Tis hard to have your wages cut and work three-  
quarter time.

'Tis now six years and over since I went to work  
for King,  
I do declare that work down there is looking  
very slim;

Not only here, but everywhere, from Chicago to  
the brine,

So I think we're not the only shop that runs  
three-quarter time.

Now to give you some few reasons, I'll do the  
best I can,

To tell what caused these hard times throughout  
our happy land;

The railroads have got into debt, and cannot pay  
a dime,

And that's one cause why Johnny's shop is run-  
ning three-quarter time.

There's a fine gang in Oswego they call the  
Board of Trade,

They're the keenest set of fellows the world has  
ever made;

Some of them are rich, but dare not own a dime,  
For fear the sheriff would get men's dues and  
their three-quarter time.

Its every day at twelve o'clock this little gang  
does meet,

In a third-class store, veneered with brick, way  
down on Water street;

'Tis there they talk their losses over, and toge-  
ther they combine

To raise the flour a quarter or two while we run  
three-quarter time.

I've often heard of hard times, and often heard  
it said

That half a loaf in a poor man's house was bet-  
ter than no bread,

So let us be contented and drink no beer or wine,  
For you can't keep house and run a flash saloon  
working three-quarter time.

There's good men in Oswego, you may see them  
on the street

Before the winter's over, will need something to  
eat;

They will ask credit of some men who will rub  
their eyes and whine,

Saying I can't trust men that work in shops that  
runs three-quarter time.

Now to conclude my writing this advice I'll  
freely give,

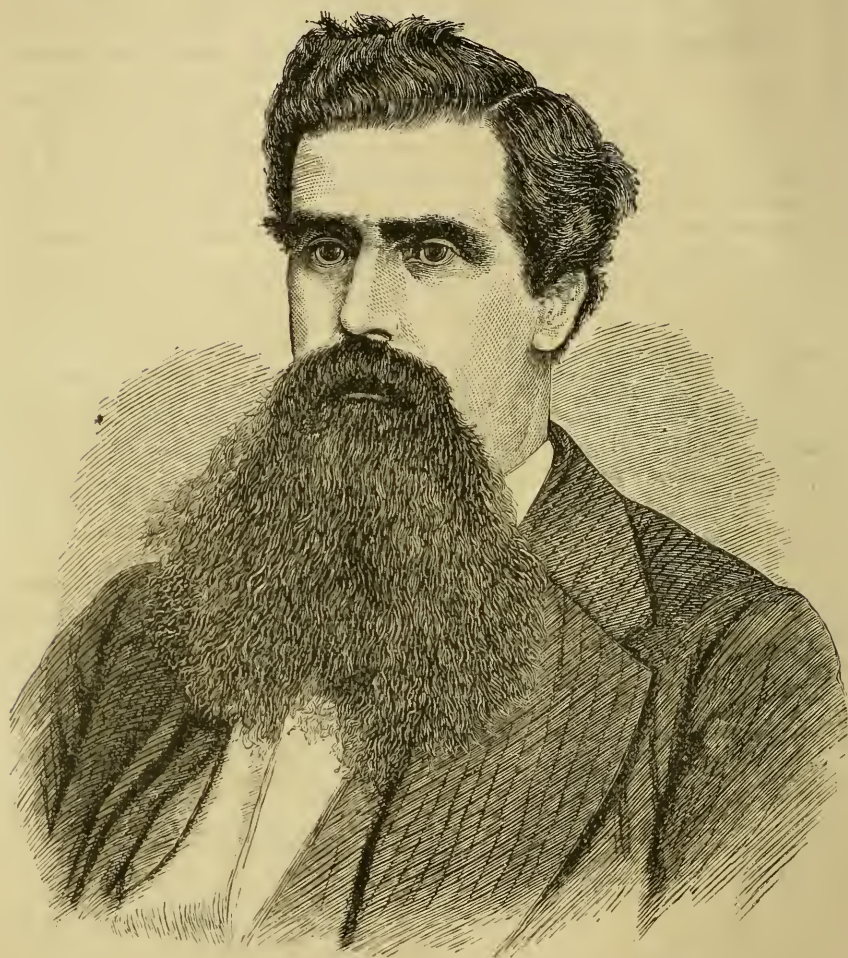
Let us in the future be careful how we live,  
And lay by a dollar or two when prosperous suns  
do shine,

'Twill help the poor to keep from their door  
these hard three-quarter times.

What is the difference between a farmer and a  
bottle of whisky? One husbands the corn, and  
the other corns the husband.



## LABOR REFORM PORTRAITS.



*Respt. Hugh M. McLaughlin*

This week we present to our readers, the likeness of Mr. Hugh McLaughlin, ex-President of the United Sons of Vulcan, a man whose life so far has not been without an object. We propose, therefore, briefly noticing a portion of his history.

Mr. McLaughlin was born on October



28, 1831, near St. Johnston, a pleasant little village on the banks of the river Foyle, county Donegal, Ireland. He is the oldest of seven children, five boys and two girls. His father, Patrick McLaughlin, was a road contractor and flax dresser, and was in what might be called comfortable circumstances. Hugh being the oldest boy, and somewhat of a precocious disposition, his father entertained the idea of making him a printer, and when he supposed the son Hugh had received a sufficient education, he commenced negotiations with the proprietors of the *Standard*, a newspaper published in Londonderry, with a view to putting him at the business. Hugh, who had now turned his fourteenth year, had left school and was assisting his father, and for several months acted as time keeper on the Enniskillen and Londonderry railroad. During this time a company of sappers and miners engaged in the ordinance survey, were stationed in the neighborhood. The boy Hugh always observed the movements of the sappers very closely, so much so that he became infatuated, and while his parents were making arrangements with the proprietors of the *Standard*, he was as busy arranging matters with Corporal Smith, of the sappers and miners. When an opening in the office referred to occurred, Hugh was sent for, but on the same day he had engaged with the Corporal to go with the surveyors, and so informed his parents.

After consulting upon the matter they waived their objections and Hugh was allowed to fulfill his engagement. In the duties which pertained to his part of the business he became quite an expert, and won from his superior officers the highest commendations and praise. He became very proficient with the chain and level, and displayed a remarkable knowledge in the business for a

boy of his age. As an illustration, when directing the chain it was never necessary for him to turn from the main line to give the distances of points of interest—that he could do invariably and correctly with the eye. He could tell, when standing on the edge of a glen or ravine, within a few inches, whether the level would strike at the bottom or opposite side. On one occasion, when the party was surveying, he was of the opinion that the line would terminate on the edge of a lake. He was surprised when ordered to draw a triangle back on the main line, and find the distance across the lake. He did as directed, and that same night in bed solved the problem. He showed so much proficiency that he was recommended by the head surveyor to be placed under special instructions. He was now on the line of promotion. The company was ordered to the mountains, and for some cause young McLaughlin was discharged, but for what reason he never learned. For a long time he attributed it to his mother. He suspected that she did not like him to be away from home, for he was constantly receiving letters from her, begging him to return home, and when he was discharged, he thought she had written to headquarters and procured it; but in after life she denied having done so. It is more probable that he was discharged on account of his youth, for he was not yet sixteen years of age. This however was his first and last discharge.

On returning home he found things considerably changed. The famine of 1846 and 1847 created a complete revolution in the condition of many who had previously been considered in easy circumstances. Young McLaughlin found he had to work at anything he could get to do. For the next two years he worked on a farm, and then as a laborer on a railroad. He next took

a trip to Scotland, but not doing any better, he returned home in two months and got a situation as watchman on the Londonderry and Enniskillen railroad, and was stationed between Newton Steward and Omagh, county Tyrone. He remained in this position till May, 1853, when he emigrated to the United States.

He arrived in New York when Know Nothingism was in the ascendency. As a foreigner he found it very difficult to get any kind of a situation. He however obtained employment on the Camden & Atlantic railway in New Jersey, and worked there till he was laid up with bilious fever. When he recovered he followed farming, gardening, and team driving for six years. In the meantime he sent for a younger brother. In 1856 he married Miss Mary Regan, who had emigrated to this country with her parents from the county Waterford, in 1852, and was then residing in Beverly, New Jersey. In 1856 he moved to Trenton, New Jersey, and there learned the puddling business. From here he moved to Dunelm, Pa., where he became a member of the Puddlers' Union in 1863, and in 1866 removed to Chicago, Ill. The latter move was made with a view of sending for the remainder of the family the next year, which was done; and after an absence of fourteen years the McLaughlin family were once more together.

But there is no joy without its sorrow. The following December he had to perform the solemn duty of laying his mother in her last resting place. His father is still living and enjoying good health, at the ripe old age of seventy-five.

When Mr. McLaughlin first came to Chicago there was no Union of the puddlers, but he being a Union man, agitated the question of Unions among his fellow workmen, and in 1866 two or-

ganizers of the National Union came to Chicago and organized "Prairie Forge." In 1868 he was elected a delegate to the National Convention which Convened at Buffalo, N. Y., and where he received the appointment of Deputy for the fourth district, from President Edwards. He held the position of Deputy for three years, and was delegate to every successive Convention. In 1871 he was again sent as a delegate to the Convention which met in Chicago. At that session he was elected President of the National organization, and was re-elected in Cincinnati in 1872. In 1873 he was nominated at the Troy Convention, but declined; and would not run for a third term.

In all his official connection with the Grand Forge, Mr. McLaughlin gave general satisfaction. During his administration he visited the various Lodges in the different sections of the country, and suggested several amendments in the working of the order, which have proven beneficial alike to the men and their employers. As an evidence of his earnestness and zeal in the good cause, it may be mentioned that upon entering upon the official duties he found the National Union with a membership of only 1,900. During his administration he added about twenty-five new Lodges, and handed over to his successor in office a prosperous Union, with a membership numbering some 3,400. The many strikes which occurred during his administration were judiciously handled, and in the majority of cases were satisfactorily settled. In 1870 he was nominated for the Legislature by the workingmen of his district, and consented to run in order to test the sincerity of those who nominated him. He was defeated, but had the satisfaction of receiving a large majority of the vote polled in his own precinct. In 1872 he was again nomi-

nated for the same position by the Liberal Republicans and Democratic Convention, and was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature, for the Fifth District, by a handsome majority. In the Legislature he had the reputation of being conservative in his views, possessing sterling common sense, and taking an active part in behalf of all measures affecting the interests of the working-men of the state. At the Industrial Congress, held in Cleveland, Mr. McLaughlin represented the Sons of Vulcan, and was elected Third Vice President of the organization, which position he now holds. He has so far proved himself a conscientious, painstaking official,—always prepared for an emergency, but equally prepared to use all honorable means before resorting to *dernier* measures. Courteous and affable in all his associations, he has won the esteem of his associates, and the respect of those with whom he has been brought into contact.—*The Workingman's Advocate*.

### IRISH IRON ORE MINES.

The Antrim, Ireland, iron ore mines, of which little up to the present has been known, afford constant employment to nearly 1,000 men. They are worked by five distinct companies. One of the companies is at present constructing a pier for the shipment of the ore, which, when finished, will be 500 feet in length, and will give accommodation to vessels of a thousand tons of burden. In the Glenravel district, openings are being made in some places, extending over above five miles. The greater portion of the ore raised is exceedingly pure and free from deleterious substances of every kind. The exports of iron ore from the north of Ireland have increased considerably of late, and for the present year amount to nearly 200,000 tons. It is used extensively in all the furnaces in Lancashire and Cumberland, while large quantities are being sent to South Wales, Staffordshire and Durham. It is also used by the manufacturers who make for Krupp, the ordnance manufacturer, who now stipulates that in all the iron made for him there shall be a portion of the Antrim ore.

### PANICS AND REVULSIONS: CAUSE AND REMEDY.

(For the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal.)

BY H. O. SHELDON.

A PANIC is fear or terror inspired from misapprehension, or without just cause.

A REVULSION in medicine is a change of disease from one part to another; in commerce, it is a withdrawal of facilities, producing derangement, often distress.

Panics sometimes cause revulsions: revulsions occasion panics. Our country has been the theater of periodic revulsions. The writer remembers only those of 1817, '27, '37, '47, '57, '67, and '73. In 1818, he was clerk in a store where most of the business was done with depreciated currency. It would too much extend this article to bring up all the concurring causes of the several monetary panics and revulsions which, like frightful tornadoes, have spread desolation in their path. The one great, and most potent, cause has been the issue of promissory notes as money by banking corporations upon a professed specie basis. They generally issued a promise to pay *three* dollars for one of their capital, and that capital often composed in part of the promises of directors or stockholders. The system was derived from monarchical governments. It was a cunning royal device to promote aristocracy; to make the rich richer and keep the poor in poverty. In a calm, when nothing occurred to disturb confidence, business flourished, and these promissory notes were freely used as a medium of exchange. But the shipment of gold to pay foreign balances, the taking a foreign government loan by capitalists, short crops, or war, produces a demand which curtails discounts, deranges prices, engenders suspicion, causes a run upon banks: the suspension of one causes the overthrow of others, factories stop, laborers are thrown out of employ, families suffer and national wealth decreases by millions.

Another potent cause of revulsions, growing out of the specie basis bank theory, is the high rate of interest. Money kings and usurers always demand a high rate of interest. In a commercial country it is impossible to entirely dispense with credit. When a higher rate of interest is required than the profits of business, it must come from capital or labor, or bankruptcy fol-



lows. To ward off this the manufacturer adds to the price of his wares the interest of his capital; the wholesale merchant adds the interest he pays to cost; the retailer adds his profit with the interest he pays, and all must come out of labor. High prices will diminish employ, and cripple industry; consumers use less shoes, less clothing, less necessities, or recklessly stretch credit; somebody becomes bankrupt. Here is a revulsion if not a panic. Usurers grow fat and sheriff's sales are common until slowly, recuperation prepares for another revulsion.

It is a well ascertained fact that the national wealth increased about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum for the last seventy years. All interest paid beyond that must come from capital or labor; the higher the rate the sooner, in general, must come the revulsion.

Now let us look at some facts. Paper money, if good, is better than gold, because more convenient. Before the revulsion of 1837 the notes of the United States Bank, in some part of the Union, were 5 to 10 per cent. above gold. When the government required specie for land, banks were crippled and failed.

In our late civil war the banks were the most potent foes of our nation. They shut up their vaults and refused to lend to the government except at enormous interest; they suspended payment, depreciated our currency, which they bought for half price, and when the war was over, sent their directors to Congress—"I see," said a speaker in the House, "eighty bank officers here,"—who legislated for themselves, diminished the circulation, reducing the price of property and labor, controlled the government and legislation, demanded gold bonds for their depreciated paper; changed terms of contracts to give themselves gold instead of currency; taxed tea, coffee, salt and almost everything we eat or wear to raise gold, discriminating in favor of the rich; permitted themselves to import rich tapestry to adorn their splendid parlors at 35 per cent. while they charged 135 per cent. in gold to a poor widow for the coarse blanket which covered her shivering children. They created monopolies and rings; gave to them millions of acres of the fairest portion of the people's inheritance; crippling the country by paying out the gold wrung out by tariff

and taxation for bonds not due. They diverted capital from industrial pursuits which could employ labor and pay a small per cent. to banks and money shaving, which paid 15, 20 or 25 per cent., and when merchants, manufacturers and toilers had deposited in their vaults their hard-earned money, they closed their doors, refused to let depositors have their own: embarrassed our merchants, raised interest at one time to 1 per cent. a day, stopped factories, threw thousands upon thousands out of employ, produced untold distress among families of working men and women, diminishing the national wealth by millions, and all this when there was as much money in the country, and over forty millions reserve in the government vaults!

Had the government issued their own money directly to the people, instead of furnishing it to banks—some four hundred millions—they would have saved more than that sum which has been, and is to be, wrung in shape of taxes from the toiling laborers of the land. Bankers and brokers produce nothing—earn nothing. This young and vigorous country may recuperate, but the same causes will produce like effects. Banks of issue, based upon coin, controlling the currency of the nation, with high rates of interest, will certainly produce fluctuations in prices, and revulsions in a few short years.

#### THE REMEDY

for this, and provision against all future revulsions is simple and efficient. It is for Congress, the agent of the sovereign power, the people, to "coin money" of paper, which is the most cheap and convenient material, sufficient for the wants of the nation, made a legal tender for all debts, public or private; to regulate its value and give it elasticity by authorizing its exchange at the pleasure of the holders for government bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, said bonds to be payable on demand; to require all banks to withdraw their circulation, prohibiting its future issue; make banking free, and confining them to their legitimate sphere of discount and deposit, with lawful money of paper or of coin.

The late war taught the nation what the English practiced for twenty years, producing unexampled prosperity from 1797, that paper money was better than gold. For three years we enjoyed the



luxury of prosperity. But the envious usurers caused the curtailment of privileges, substituted their engines of oppression, and we are reaping the fruits. Perhaps nothing less than the distress produced by the late panic and revolution would have taught the voting producers of wealth to assert their independence, cast off the shackles of party and send men to Congress who will legislate for the nation, instead of money kings and monopolies who are forging collars for the producers of wealth. If hereafter they do not heed the teachings of adversity, break the chains of party—were it not for their suffering families—they will richly deserve to be the serfs of the despotism which is rapidly marching on to enslave them; which, with a little more power, will enact a property qualification for voters, and establish a monarchy from which the nation can only be free by a revolution that will soak the land in blood!

The fetters are not yet fully riveted; the remedy may yet be applied, but it cannot be done without a united and arduous struggle. Money kings will oppose it; banks, brokers and usurers will war against it; idlers, living on compound interest, will fight against it; while time-serving, cringing editors will slander, misrepresent and ridicule it. But patriots will recommend it, and if our liberties are preserved working men and women will UNITE and utter a voice that will make fawning demagogues tremble, drive them to their deserved retirement, and fill their places with men who will act for their country.

### AN EVENING WITH THE BRAWNY SONS OF TOIL.

Last evening was undeniably one of great pleasure and joy to the members of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union, No. 12 of this city. It was the occasion of the dedication of their new hall in the second story of Kearney's building, at the corner of Eighth avenue and Eleventh street, East side. No. 12 is a subordinate of the International Union which was organized in 1859—one of the many powerful and influential secret organizations which are scattered all over the country.

It has for its object the education of all its adherents—mechanically, intellectually, and morally—its members la-

boring in season and out of season for the accomplishment of that noble object. No. 12 is the pioneer Union in this city, having been organized in 1865, since which time another Union, (No. 13), has appeared on the surface. It has been the aim of No. 12 to secure a hall that they could call their own for a long time past, yet until last evening their purpose had not been accomplished, consequently it was fitting and proper that they should assemble *en masse* to take an active part in the dedicatory services.

At the appointed hour—half past seven o'clock—the new hall was comfortably filled with members of both Unions, their beaming countenances telling too plainly of their happy hearts within them, and of the deep interest ever manifested for the welfare of their Union which is rapidly increasing in numbers, and will doubtless ere long wield a powerful influence for good in the community, and for the education of its members. The hall in every way presents ample accommodations for the uses intended, and has been very neatly arranged and tastefully fitted up, reflecting credit upon the committee having it in charge. Presenting as it does, an air of cheerfulness, we doubt not but that the members will while away many a happy and profitable hour therein, while laboring to advance the principles of the organization. Its neat carpets, clean walls adorned with the photographs of its members, comfortable furniture, etc., are certainly inviting.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Ellis, chairman of the Hall Committee, after which Capt. Myers' well known string band enlivened the occasion by the rendition of a beautiful air.

Mr. Ellis then stated that the object for which they had assembled was to dedicate their little home. Heretofore they had to rent a place of meeting and consequently could not fulfill the object of the Union,—the mutual instruction of its members. As chairman of the Hall Committee he called the meeting to order, stating that the furniture had not yet been all placed in position, but would be ere long. He then introduced the Deputy President of the International Union, Mr. Wm. Fortenbaugh, who was to deliver the dedicatory address, at the same time handing him the key of the room. He spoke as follows:

*Mr. Chairman of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Hall Committee:*

In the name of and in behalf of the fraternity of United Machinists and Blacksmiths of North America, I accept for dedication to the use and purpose of the craft this beautiful hall, which has been modeled and constructed under your supervision. To you and your associates the present must be an occasion especially gratifying. This evening you witness the consummation of that for which you have ardently toiled and hoped. This evening you hail the completion of that for which you have so zealously and faithfully labored. And this evening you behold by the great number and pleasant countenances of your fellow craftsmen here assembled, their appreciation of the labors you have so well performed.

Brethren, I congratulate you upon the completion of this beautiful hall which we are about to dedicate to the use and purposes of the craft. Within these walls, it is expected, that you will meet frequently. Here in this quiet retreat shut in from the confusion and labors of the workshops, you can counsel together, aid, assist, instruct, and improve one another in the intricacies of the mechanic's arts. Here you can inculcate a more affectionate and brotherly fellowship.

Here, as well as elsewhere, you should practice the lessons of benevolence and charity, and improve each other socially, morally, and mentally, so that you may become the brightest members of society, and merit by your skilled labor and your moral worth the approbation and eulogy of your employers, as well as of a discriminating public. And now, my fellow craftsmen, I hope and trust that our united and determined efforts, in concert with those of our brethren and fellow craftsmen throughout North America, will still continue to make the same progress in the future which has characterized them in the past, and continue to do so until we are proficiency itself.

Now, hear all men. By the authority and in the name of the International Union of Fraternity of United Machinists and Blacksmiths, I hereby dedicate this hall to the use and purposes of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union. For the dissemination of friendship and benevolence in its fullest extent, to all

its worthy members, and also to all fellow craftsmen who may be deserving of charity, and by this solemn act, I hereby declare it duly dedicated. My brethren and fellow craftsmen, I trust that the solemn ceremonies of this occasion may be deeply impressed upon our hearts.

In setting apart this hall for its noble purposes, we have but renewed our obligations and pledges to practice conscientiously and unreservedly the teachings of our grand organization. Let us never forget the duties devolving upon us by the imperative commands of our laws. To visit the sick, to relieve the distressed, to bury the dead, and procure employment for the living. And may we teach and inculcate such lessons, and practice the same, that will ultimately elevate the mechanic to that sphere which the Great Ruler of the universe has designed for him to occupy.

Brethren of No. 12, I now again deliver into your hands through your President, this beautiful hall, which you have erected and elevated to our organization; joy and peace be within its walls and good will a constant visitor. May these walls never reverberate to the sound of an angry or an unkind word. But may the influence flowing from hence, like a perennial fountain, reach the remotest corners of the earth, until every worthy machinist and blacksmith is a member of our beloved order.

In a few well timed and appropriate remarks Mr. Hiram Hope, President of Union No. 12, accepted the hall from the Deputy President. He returned thanks for the position to which he had been chosen, and urged upon the members the importance of working unitedly and harmoniously for the success of No. 12. His remarks were brief, yet to the point, and were heartily applauded.

Mr. Hardman thought the members had great reason for congratulation upon securing a hall of their own, and proceeded to recapitulate the objects of the organization—the education of each other both socially and morally, in order that they might become ornaments to society. He stated that ere long it was the intention to establish a library in connection with the Union in which the members could profitably spend their leisure hours; in short, there are brighter days in store for No. 12.

Mr. Hardman was followed by Thomas Duke, one of the oldest members who

had joined the Union when its meetings were held in an up-town garret. Mr. Doersh, and the President of No. 13 followed in appropriate remarks, which space will not permit us to follow.

After the speech making came the musical portion of the programme of the evening, which was certainly a treat in its way. Mr. James Gatten, a vocalist of no mean order, rendered the song "Wreck of the Hesperus," in an admirable manner, and also the song entitled "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." "Nora McShane," "Paddle your own Canoe," "Royal Wild Beast Show," "Single Days of Old," "Good By, Sweetheart, Good By," "Village Blacksmith," etc., were sung respectively by John Ellis, W. H. Hardman, Thomas Reese, W. H. Rose, Geo. Rigg, and Robert Hudson. The vocalists were all heartily applauded.

Then followed music by the string band, after which a large number of other interesting impromptu remarks were made by the members.

The event of the evening was a stump speech by Moses Henscheliff, which was provocative of genuine laughter, and was followed by music by the string band after which the meeting was brought to a close.

All in all it was an enjoyable evening that we passed with the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union, an organization which, from the little we know of its object, is not banded together for the purpose of waging war against capitalists, but for the purpose of improving the condition of its members, and educating them to a higher sphere of usefulness. May its future be a bright and prosperous one.—*Altoona, Pa., Tribune.*

### TRADE JOURNALS.

The importance of trade journals is gradually being better understood by the manufacturing community throughout the world. Every large branch of industry now has its special organ, and the youth of the present has every opportunity to become the skilled artisan of the future. The skilled workman needs more knowledge of a practical character not imparted in the public schools, and this must be acquired by study and practice in his own particular branch of industry. It is just here where the trade journal steps in and

supplies the want, not only schooling his mind but teaching his deft fingers to execute and enabling him to maintain his position in the competitive struggle of life.

Many will reject a trade journal from sheer indifference to the acquirement of any more knowledge than just sufficient to enable them to maintain the position of "fair" workmen; neglecting the very means calculated to fit them to command the highest wages and responsible positions.

A workman educated in all points pertaining to his trade is certainly better than one who is not, and is, of consequence, of more value to himself as he is also to his employer, and is not among those who are "shipped" when dull times come on. Capital stands ready at all times to meet mechanical skill, and the capitalist finds no better field for the employment of his money than in conjunction with an educated, quick-witted, safe-calculating artisan. Mechanical skill is capital, and that too of the highest character.

The man who takes a trade journal devoted to his business interest is thereby enabled to keep posted up in all that appertains thereto, whether it be of improvements already made or of suggestions as to the wants in that trade. Such journals, recording the experiments of some, lead others into a more advanced stage of perfection, and the result is a benefit to the whole.

The lawyer and the physician of the present day deem it essential to keep informed as to their respective callings, and to that end consult all the laws and current publications bearing upon such subjects. It is no less the duty of the manufacturer and artisan to support a trade journal devoted to the advancement of their interests, and thereby keep informed of the material progress made in such direction.—*The Newark Manufacturer.*

A good deal has been said about reforming the drama. It is time to say something reforming the patrons of the drama, many of whom, just as the curtain is ready to fall at the close of the last act, rush for the door as frantically as if they had just received the startling intelligence that the only saloon in the city would be closed for the night in two minutes and a half.



## General Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Correspondents will please send in their manuscripts on or before the 12th of each month, so as to avoid being crowded out

In order to insure insertion, all letters intended for publication, must be accompanied by the full name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith of the writer.

HAMILTON, ONT., Feb., 25, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—We have Labor Conventions, and Industrial Congresses without end, and the time is mainly occupied in passing resolutions which, to my thinking, will all end in nothing, till we have an enlightened system of labor politics, laid down as intelligible and communicable as our present received version of political economy, and have such disseminated through our Unions and Journals; then, and not till then, will we have a reason for the faith that is in us. Our Unions would then have a chart to go by, and hopes may then be entertained that we can use the united efforts of our organization effectively. Enlightenment and unity must be had before we can succeed. Our great present need is an elementary treatise on Labor Politics. I have read stray articles now and then on this subject,—some of them possessing more merit than others; still, on the whole, we have nothing before the workingmen adequate to the wants of the times in this line of information. I am satisfied from personal acquaintance with many in our crafts, that there are many who, if they would, put their unpublished thoughts on this head on record in our journal, would benefit their fellow-workmen much. Fellow workmen! the times, I fancy, are favorable for labor reform. Our present phase of civilization, with its gigantic swindling monopolies, has at last aroused the masses of workingmen on our continent. The great need is, well directed enlightenment on Labor Politics, which need, to my mind, can be best supplied through our JOURNAL. If your great modesty, &c. forbid you from contributing under your baptismal name and real topographical location, let us have it under initials, or any other referable way. I have stood aloof long enough without lending a helping

hand that I am heartily ashamed of myself and hope time will allow me to make amends in the future.

Were President Fehrenbatch a dozen times cleverer than any ordinary clever man, still we have given him more to do than he can possibly accomplish to satisfy our crafts in their wants respecting a Journal. Please do not put off aiding with your best thoughts and suggestions, and leave all the necessary improvements to be made by our delegates at the next convention. Now is the time to discuss any suggested improvements in our organization, so that when the delegates meet they will have had time and opportunity to know the general feeling of the organization on such points.

I am sadly disappointed that our drawing lessons do not appear each month. I hope some of our drawing brothers will not let such a radical want in our JOURNAL continue much longer, and I hope our drawing-boards were not made in vain, and our drawing instruments a mis-purchase. Our next convention should arrange that failures like this will be guarded against after their assembling.

Can we not muster an editorial staff for the different departments with the President of the I. U. editor-in-chief? so we will have regular monthly supplies, and have merit displayed in each department, so that no one in the craft can well do without our JOURNAL, and immoralities proceeding from the present high pressure system of canvassing for our JOURNAL be one of the things of the past.

Now as to the pay of the contributors. For myself, I mean to charge the I. U. for the cost of paper and postage, and if I do much work in this line, may ask the I. U. to give as rewards to contributors, say a copy of Webster's Unabridged, to those they think most merit it between the times of their meetings. I think some of our past contributors ought to have some constitutional token of respect awarded them; and a little more attention paid to variety of rewards from the organization than there is. In case it may be thought that I favor testimonials to our superiors, I would say that I detest the very idea of such among workingmen to their superiors; still many of your contributors will want books as auxili-



aries to aid you with through the JOURNAL, &c., and may not have the means wherewith to purchase. I hope in the meantime some of our geniouses will patent a just and honorable reward scheme for the approval or disapproval of our next I. U. delegates to reward JOURNAL contributors with.

JUSTICE.

### Shall we Have a Paper?

GALESBURG, ILL., Feb., 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—

"A newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an advisor, who does not require to be sought but comes to you without distracting your private affairs. Newspapers, therefore, become more necessary in proportion as men become more equal individuals and more to be feared."—*De Tocqueville*.

As I have seen no communication in the JOURNAL in regard to a newspaper, and as I deem it a matter of vast importance to workingmen, I will volunteer an opinion on the subject. We need a newspaper,—not one published in the interest of our trades alone, but in the interest of every man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow; one that will meet all the requirements of a reading public in regard to news, and be a welcome guest at the evening fireside. If ever we felt that need, we feel it now. It is said that self-preservation is the first law of nature! Surely we cannot be in the wrong when we obey that law. It will be unnecessary to speak here of the power of the press for good or evil. We have felt its power for evil in the hands of our adversaries to our sorrow. There can be no doubt that a great share of the disadvantages we now labor under, are due to the adverse influences exercised over the people by almost the entire press of the country. We can hardly read a paper these panicky times, without being insulted by the unfair manner in which our interests are treated by editors, and disgusted with meddlesome and lying reporters, who seem to have taken charge of our affairs altogether,—ready to pick a flaw or dilate on every misstep of the poor mechanic who supports them. History informs us that "to encourage the Spartan youth in virtue, the miserable Helots, an enslaved na-

tion, were made drunk and ridiculous; and to initiate them in cunning, and flesh them for slaughter in actual warfare, the Spartan youths were made to lie in ambush by their instructors, ready to waylay and murder any Helot who might pass." So in our day, the destitute condition of the laboring classes is attributed to drunkenness and extravagance, and the poetasters, penny-a-liners, and bantling magazinists, are given the "labor problem" to practice on, until they can write learnedly on the "skilled labor of the Chinese" who "waste no time in idle holidays," and they proceed to slay us with their "jaws of asses" with as little remorse as Sampson of old did the Philistines. The following from the Chicago *Times* will show the position we occupy in its estimation: "In view of the possibility of trouble on account of the large number of unemployed and destitute in this city, it is to be regretted that our *military organizations* are so much less than they should be. A year ago the subject was agitated of forming a first class regiment to be composed of our *best* citizens, and so *graced* as to make it a credit to the city." This in the face of the fact that (in the language of a citizen who wrote to the *Times*) "The late demonstration in Chicago was acknowledged by the press as well as by all who witnessed it, to be the most peaceable of any that has traversed its streets, in a civil way, for many years." "Verily, the wicked flee when no man pursueth." If I may be allowed to digress, this is the editor who was so anxious to fight against Spain a short time ago, giving as one of his reasons, "the large number of unemployed men who would rather go to war than starve." The mudsills are good enough to fight a foreign foe, but a regiment of "our *best* citizens" must be organized to protect *his* carcass. This thing is getting too one-sided to be interesting. Even the worm will turn when tread upon; and when we reflect that all this is possible in the land of the free," and that this is the "asylum for the oppressed of all nations," we begin to feel that there is something rotten in Denmark.

Now if the press is such a powerful agent in the hands of the evil disposed, what must it be when enlisted in the cause of truth and justice? Besides it is necessary we should do something to

counteract these evil influences; because silence implies consent. A large number of people, unacquainted with the facts, are reading the false accusations and misrepresentations that fill the papers, and seeing no reply or contradiction, take it for granted that they are true. These are a few of the many reasons why we should have a paper of our own. In conclusion, I will say the motive power is ready. It is in the hearts and hands of a long-suffering and much-abused class; and with the exception of a few who are "waiting for the river to run by," they stand ready, starting-bars in hand, waiting for some one to take charge of the machine and open the valve. J. W. S.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb., 25, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—In the January number of the JOURNAL I read your article headed "A Remedy for Strikes," and, feeling somewhat interested in co-operation, I am prompted to reply. The position we now hold as workmen to that of capitalists, places us wholly dependent; and the best method by which to alleviate ourselves is the great subject at issue. While the monied men of our country have the means to monopolize trade, govern finances, and control politics, we are left with our small earnings to do the best we can; and yet if properly applied may accomplish a great deal. We can accumulate a sufficient amount to enable us to establish a business. The question is, what kind of business would be of the most benefit to us. You advocate the manufacturing business. It is generally supposed that it is best for a man to start in that which he knows most about. I contend that it would be owing entirely to circumstances. Were we to endeavor to raise money to start a foundry and machine shop, it would take about four years to establish one shop. This shop would be subjected to all the reverses and fluctuations in trade, and in case of an financial crisis, such as we are experiencing at the present time, I fear it would be difficult for us to find sufficient sale for what we had manufactured to realize profit enough to pay for labor. For we must not allow ourselves to lose sight of the great opposition that will be brought to bear against us by combined capital. I contend that when any business, I care not how firm a foot-

hold it may have in the public confidence, ceases to realize enough by its sales to pay its indebtedness, the doors may just as well be closed at once. And should we so encumber ourselves and allow our funds to become exhausted, we should undoubtedly have to resort to borrowing money, taxing our members, or putting our stocks in the market to be bought up by capitalists, which would be the cause of losing the confidence of our members and end in the ruining of our business. We would certainly have to depend upon our sales to support the business. The purchasers depend on the condition of affairs in the country; so we would be placed in the same condition we are at the present time, for we could not make use of what we made, and yet we must live.

Now suppose we should start in something we can support independently ourselves. Let us begin with the necessities of life. It matters not how small our wages are we must live, and in purchasing what we eat we are compelled to pay a large profit over and above the first cost of these articles, and by co-operating together, buying a stock of groceries and provisions, we can establish a store and retail them at a fair profit; and through a dividend each shareholder would realize at least the profits of his own purchases. Suppose we should begin with one hundred stockholders. This would be a good support for any store of the kind; and with their influence with their friends and neighbors the number of patrons would rapidly increase, which would make it more profitable to the shareholder. It would not be quick wealth or an encouraging speculation, but a steady increasing, saving, and self-supporting business. It would not take four years to do this. In less time than that we could have stores in all parts of the country. We would get assistance from the farmer and laboring men generally, and the success that we would meet with would cause the principles to spread throughout the entire country, and would eventually be the means of bringing about a different state of politics. It would be striking at the root of all the evil that now exists that oppresses the workmen of this country.

Yours fraternally,  
M. W. H.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1874.

MR. EDITOR—Having often seen articles in our JOURNAL upon the necessity of co-operative shops, but seeing no plan offered upon the merits of which a discussion might be started with a view to instructing our delegates how to vote at the next convention, in this crude manner I offer the following:

That we instruct our delegates to use their influence and votes to establish, at the next meeting of the I. U., a department of co-operation, to be subject to the I. U. as the insurance department is, and that for the purpose of starting the first or experimental shop the convention levy a tax of \$5 per member upon the entire organization, giving such lenient terms for its payment as seems best to the interest of said scheme, and this shop, if a success, contribute to the support of the I. U. from time to time as the conventions shall direct. The new department, so created, to select and appoint one general manager, who, in its judgment, may be competent to take entire charge and carry out the manufacture of such articles as may be decided upon, subject only to a vote of the department so represented, he to appoint all assistants. I would favor a short term for the general manager until the right man is found, then make the term five years, subject always to the department, and the department subject to the convention of the I. U. I would favor the location of the shops at a point most accessible to buyers, and that one-third of the entire capital be kept as a sinking fund, until the meeting of the I. U. I should think machinists' tools the best to commence upon for these reasons: if the shop is a success, and we start another, we have within ourselves a customer, and it appears to me that our members, using machinists' tools constantly, would be apt to see the faults of those in the market and improve upon them. My object in raising funds in the way proposed to start this the first shop is, that I think hardly a member would object to being taxed \$5 to illustrate our ability to conduct successfully a machine shop; then it may in after years be able to entirely support the I. U. After its success is settled there is room for more in which we can hold stock and receive benefits as individual members. If it is to be a failure the loss will be lighter than it could be

otherwise; the few free horses would not be ridden to death.

I hope some brother will offer some plan so much better than this that it will make *me* ashamed and the *shop* a success. Yours, etc., H. W. S.

QUINCY, ILL., Feb. 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—On reading an article in your JOURNAL, I concluded to offer an opinion,—not particularly antagonistic to the ideas expressed therein—for the reason that the object of the alliance is not defined or expressed. I refer to the proposed alliance of the B. of L. E. and M. & B. U. I am not, like Brother Wilson, so averse or opposed to an alliance with men who seek to accomplish the same end and aim as ourselves,—the cause of the poor man, the cause of humanity, the annihilation of tyranny, the rise and progress of all branches of industry worthy the respect and sympathy of honorable men, the consideration of the traveling public and all business men. I do not feel the necessity of an alliance on account of the late partial failures, nor on account of the "old lady" proclivities of our Lord High Fiddlesticks. We yet have men among us who can do their duty and fear nought. Tears may not always prevail. That our interests are common or parallel I will not deny, and it is folly for either organization to oppose or array itself against the other. We may easily act in concert, and communicate our views and intentions as we now are; and I doubt if our *secret* ritual would be improved any in either organization, although our financial interests might be advanced by lessening our expenses by consolidation. However, these last suggestions would be governed by the nature or plan of the consolidation.

Many of the remarks of the writer of the article are not without some philosophy; but we are not so destitute of power as he might suppose. We can dethrone King Wilson and right our wrongs, sooner than we can consolidate.

I am as much a machinist as I am an engineer (having served a lawful time at both), and therefore feel a deep interest in either branch of the business. But individual interest need not, essentially, be considered. The great desideratum is, how can we serve each



other as an organization? and thus serve both. What benefits one benefits all. I am aware that amity should be our policy; and I hope you will remember that Wilson is not our oracle. There is one thing I do heartily recommend, and that is, that every member of the B. of L. E. take the M. & B JOURNAL, and *vice versa*, so if one will not speak for us the other will.

Respectfully,

RIBLEY.

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 1, 1874.

MR. EDITOR—I most respectfully ask of you the privilege of allowing the following communication to be published in the JOURNAL, believing that it is a subject of interest to the organization, and that the publication of it may eventually be of benefit to our society. I have thought over the subject a great deal of late, and my views on the subject I shall endeavor to make as brief as possible. The subject is how can all the Subordinate Unions be made self-sustaining. The fact that so many of our subordinate Unions are indebted to the International Union, and have not the money to pay, leads me to think that it is not the fault of the Union or any of its members, but some defect in the laws that govern us; and if we can improve on these laws so as to give new Unions a fair start, so that they can keep themselves clear of debt, and allow them a chance to save a little money, and hold their own with the older Unions, I think it our duty to do so. Now we have about sixty Unions indebted to the I. U. for different sums; most of them are new Unions with small membership. Why is this? Because it costs so much to start a new Union with all that they require to do business that, after they have run six months or a year, they are in debt, with very poor prospects of getting clear, for they are obliged to live above their income, while an old Union can always have a surplus after paying their running expenses.

I have prepared a table showing the expenses and income of a new Union of twenty-five members for six months, and the expenses and income of an old Union of one hundred members. We will suppose that the new Union with twenty-five members and the old Union of one hundred members start on an equal footing January 1, 1874; that is to

say, neither have any debts to pay nor any money in their treasuries. After six months have elapsed they settle up their respective accounts as follows:

NEW UNION DR. TO I. U., JULY 1, 1874.

To 1 Charter.....	\$ 15 00
To 25 Charter membership fees.....	25 00
To 1 Seal.....	10 00
To Lodge Books.....	11 00
To 25 Copies of the Constitution.....	5 00
To 100 Letter Heads.....	1 25
To Rituals and Traveling Cards.....	5 00
To Tax on 10 Initiations.....	10 00
To Semi-annual Tax on 35 members.....	8 75
To 10 more Copies of the Constitution.....	2 00

Total indebtedness to I. U. after 6 m'ths \$93 00

#### LOCAL EXPENSES.

Rent of Hall or Room for 6 months.....	\$ 30 00
Fuel and Light.....	10 00
Stationery, stamps, pens, ink, etc.....	5 00
Three Secretaries' salaries, \$3.00 each.....	9 00

\$54 00

93 00

Total expenses for six months.....\$147 00

#### RECEIPTS OF NEW UNION OF 25 MEMBERS FOR 6 MONTHS.

25 Charter membership fees.....	\$ 25 00
10 Initiations, \$3.00 each.....	30 00
Dues for 6 months.....	100 00

Total receipts for 6 months.....\$155 00

Deduct amount due Relief Fund..... 50 00

Total amount on hand to pay debts.....\$105 00

Expenses for 6 months..... 142 00

Indebtedness after 6 months.....\$47 00

#### EXPENSES OF OLD UNION OF 100 MEMBERS FOR 6 MONTHS.

To 100 Letter Heads.....	\$ 1 25
To 50 Copies of the Constitution.....	10 00
To 25 Traveling Cards.....	2 50
To 5 Initiations.....	5 00
To Semi-annual Tax on 105 Members.....	26 25

Total indebtedness to I. U. for 6 months.....\$45 00

#### LOCAL EXPENSES OF OLD UNION.

Hall Rent for 6 months.....	\$ 30 00
Fuel and Light.....	10 00
Stationery, pens, ink, stamps, etc.....	7 00
Three Secretaries' salaries, \$3.00 each.....	9 00

\$56 00

45 00

Total expenses for 6 months.....\$101 00

#### RECEIPTS FOR 6 MONTHS.

5 Initiations, \$3.00 each.....	\$ 15 00
Dues for 6 months.....	305 00

Total receipts for 6 months.....\$320 00

Deduct amount due Relief Fund..... 152 00

Total amount on hand to pay debts.....\$168 00

Total indebtedness..... 101 00

Balance in Treasury after 6 months.....\$66 50

Now, after six months we find that the new Union is in debt \$42.00 and that the old Union has paid all its expenses, and has a balance of \$66.50. Now, how



can the new Unions be organized and helped along so as to be as self-sustaining as the old Unions? Simply by creating a fund which shall be subject to the order of the President of the I. U., and be used for the following purposes: First, to furnish all new Unions, free of charge, with one charter, one seal, lodge books, rituals and constitutions; second, to pay the traveling expenses of the President of the I. U., or his deputies, when organizing new Unions; third, to be used to improve the JOURNAL, or for any purpose that the I. U. may think fit.

The best way to get such a fund started is to increase the monthly dues of each member of the subordinate Unions 15c. a month. Let us pay, as now, 25c. for the sick fund, 25c. to our working fund, and 15c. to the general fund of the I. U., to be used as explained above. This plan would give us enough money every six months to enable the President of the I. U. to organize all the Unions possible, and he would never feel the want of money for a good purpose and new Unions would have the very best of encouragement to start and be able to keep a clear account with the I. U.

Now, say on the 1st of January, 1875, we have a membership of twenty thousand throughout the entire organization in six months there will be a fund of \$18,000. That would be an abundance to do all that is required or can be done to organize and fit out new Unions. I have not the least doubt but that the fund would increase from year to year, and could be put to other good purposes, say, for instance, start machinist and blacksmith Union shops in different parts of the country.

Fraternally,

SYLVESTER GREUSEL.

BOSTON, MASS., FEB. 10, 1874.

MR. EDITOR.—Will you please state your opinion of the real object of the Sovereigns of Industry, and whether it is likely to be in the interest of labor, and oblige a number of your readers?

Fraternally,

JOHN MARSHALL.

[Our opinion as to the real object of the Sovereigns of Industry is that it is a humbug and a swindle on workingmen. See editorial on the above organization.—EDITOR.]

### Admission of Steam Boiler Makers.

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 10, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—In the columns of the late numbers of your JOURNAL I notice that once again you take up that all-important question concerning the admission of steam boiler makers as members of your organization. Your cordial invitation to my fellow craftsmen for an expression through the columns of your valuable JOURNAL, induces me to drop you a few lines on this subject. I don't wish to put in a special appeal, but moved by a desire to see the three branches of trades, so closely allied, joined in the bonds of Union, and working under the jurisdiction of your International Union; knowing as we do that the demand of the hour is for workingmen to strengthen these organizations; and we should leave nothing undone to further the advancement of the Labor Reform interest. The present financial distress brings this subject prominently before every man who is dependent upon his labor for a living. Looking at the question in this light, you will see it is a duty and an interest to yourself and your organization, to extend the right of membership to the worthy members of my craft. I look at it as a point of duty in this struggle for right, that we should be ever ready and willing to aid and assist the deserving ones, and solicit assistance from those who are willing to give—selfishness should be cast aside.

I hope the delegates to your next convention (that is, those who are opposed to amalgamation), will try and find some better argument to put forth against the admission of my fellow-craftsmen, than by asserting that as a class we are inferior workmen—nothing more than riveters. I would say for the information of such gentlemen as the delegate at your Albany Convention who made the above remark, that all liars are not lawyers, but all lawyers are liars; so it is all riveters are not boiler makers, but all boiler makers are riveters. I will admit that the boiler makers, like all branches of labor who have no established organization, have been imposed upon by scabs and inferior workmen. But then I would assert, without fear of contradiction, that it requires as much mechanical skill, science, and ability, together with practical experience to make a man a qualified

boiler maker, as it does to make a man a machinist or blacksmith, and as for muscle, why you are no where in comparison with the smashers. I hope the gentlemen of your next convention will not harbor any such feelings as to our inferiority. It should be enough to know that we are a branch of the hardy sons of toil, and are willing to put our shoulders to the wheel, and, as the time is at hand to try men's grit, you should hail with delight any movement that would add strength to your organization. I claim that it will be a benefit to the boiler makers to become members of your Union, for it is from the ranks of the machinists that all master mechanics and foremen of machine shops are made, and when it is found that none but qualified workmen are admitted into the Union, then those master mechanics and foremen in need of the services of good practical workmen, can get information of where they can be had, by applying to any member of the Union. Should you see fit to extend your jurisdiction and confer the right to membership on the worthy members of my craft, I can assure you that you will have no abler nor more fearless set of men in your ranks to advocate the labor interest than the noisy boiler makers. What is wanted most at the present writing, is some good missionary in the shape of a Fehrenbatch, a Saffin, or a Foran to take a tramp through the Southern country and explain to those workingmen who are neglecting their duty to themselves and those depending upon them for a living and an education, in not organizing and preparing themselves to resist the encroachments of capitalists and monopolists. There is plenty of material here to build up good Unions, but I am sorry to say those who should take the most interest in labor organizations, seem to manifest an indifferent disposition, leaving the duty in the hands of a few, who I hope will in time come out rewarded. I would ask as a request of members of your organization, or the subscribers to your JOURNAL who happen to read this letter, to call the attention of the boiler makers of their acquaintance to this important movement. I would like to see some of my fellow-craftsmen manifest a little interest in this movement, so I hope they won't be backward in giving an expression to their ideas through the columns of the

JOURNAL, whose use has been so kindly tendered them. Come, men, arouse! Duty calls you!

With my best wishes for the future prosperity of your organization, and hoping that all back sliders will immediately return to their duty and lend a helping hand in building up a grand organization, that is destined to become a power in the land, I subscribe myself,

Faithfully,

M. J. GIBBONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Feb. 24, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—At a joint meeting of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Unions Nos. 4 and 10, held in their hall Feb. 22, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Mr. John Fehrenbatch, President of the International Union of M. & B. of North America, on the night of the 21st, delivered a speech to the workmen of our city, in mass meeting assembled, which speech created the highest enthusiasm, and proclaimed a doctrine which to our knowledge never before was advanced in public speech—the doctrine that the interest of capital and labor were not identical except where the capitalist and the laborer are one and the same; likewise that the interest of the employer and the employee are not identical, and never can be until the employer and employee are one and the same.—until every working man is his own employer; and

WHEREAS, The majority of our members believe in that doctrine; therefore,

*Be it resolved*, That we fully endorse our worthy President, Mr. Fehrenbatch, his sentiments and ideas which he in such an able, successful, and striking manner, did advocate, elucidate, and impress upon his audience.

*Resolved*, That words fail to express our appreciation, gratification, and feelings of just pride in having such an intelligent, progressive, and onward pushing man at the head of our organization.

*Resolved*, That we hope soon to find Mr. Fehrenbatch in the legislative halls of this country, when it truly may be said "He is the right man in the right place."

*Resolved*, That the members of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Unions, Nos. 4 and 10, endorse the action of President Fehrenbatch in his recent visits to our city; that his addresses to the

locomotive engineers, his lecture on last evening, and his remarks to-day, we conceive a grand success, conducive to our interests and productive of much benefit to the working classes as a whole. That we recognize in him the true champion of labor; that in his efforts in our behalf he is actuated by purely disinterested motives; that we endorse and sustain him while he continues so to act, and stamp his accusers as traitors to the cause; that we accept his advice to-day in the same spirit in which it was given; that we will stand by him to the last, follow where he leads, and die with him if necessary to attain the one grand object—labor's emancipation,—the rights of the workmen, the toilers of the land.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the *Daily Union* and the *M. & B. Monthly Journal*.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Feb. 12, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—You quote Article XV, Section IV of the Constitution of the I. U., in justification for using the equalization fund for paying the indebtedness of a Subordinate Union to the I. U., viz: "All funds derived from whatever source shall at all times be held subject: first, to the payment of all dues to the I. U." This section seems to me to be in direct conflict with Section VI of the same article which says: Each Subordinate Union shall set aside twenty-five cents per month of the monthly dues paid by members. This fund shall under no circumstances be used for no purpose except, 1st, for the payment of sick benefits to members entitled to receive the same; 2nd, for equalization at the commencement of each term; 3d, in the event of a Subordinate Union disbanding, it shall be forwarded to the treasurer of the I. U., &c.; 4th, Recent experience has shown that there is more sickness in large Unions than in small ones, in proportion to membership, because the treasuries of small Unions would have been depleted, while those of large ones would have been swelled if the proposed equalization scheme had been carried out. If, then, the small Unions help keep the sick of larger ones, why should not the large ones help pay the running expenses of small ones? Is not that fair? I think there is nothing in this too private for publication in the Jour-

NAL; if there is I protest that "General Correspondence" should be transferred to the *Reporter*, except questions on scientific matters. I. AMBROSE.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., Feb., 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—At a regular meeting of M. & B. Union, No. 1 of W. Va., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The necessity for the admission of steam boiler makers to membership in our Organization has become apparent to every thinking member, and has become a question of agitation throughout our entire brotherhood, the members of No. 1 of W. Va. deem it their duty to express their views concerning it; and

WHEREAS, The steam boiler makers of North America, by their numerous petitions sent to the Albany Convention of the I. U., have shown their anxiety and willingness to become members of our compact, and seeing the great necessity of forming a bond of union with men whose interests are inseparably connected with our own; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we favor the admission of steam boiler makers to membership in our organization, believing that our interests will be mutually advanced by such an alliance, and that a great good would be accomplished thereby.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the I. U., for publication in our *Monthly Journal*.

ZACH T. BRANTNER,  
CONRAD CLINE,  
ANTHONY STAUBLY, } Com.

MERIDIAN, MISS., Feb., 1874.

MR. EDITOR.—To-day I chanced to see a copy of the *Machinists and Blacksmiths' Journal*, February number. I admire its bold and fearless advocacy of the rights of workmen. You handle Charles Wilson in a manner that his traitorous course towards us fully justifies. I heartily commend the "contemplated alliance" of the M. & B. I. U. and the B. of L. E. It is strength we want, and in combination alone can we secure it. I echo back the sentiment so manfully and fearlessly thrown out to the world in reference to the disposition of that grand fraud, Charles Wilson. "Put him out!"

Loco. ENGINEER, Div. No. 128.

[He is put out.—EDITOR.]





**BOYD—HAWKINS**—In Susquehanna Depot, Pa., Dec. 17, 1873, Bro. Hugh Boyd, of No. 9 of Pa., to Miss Martha E. Hawkins.

**RITTER—VONACHAN**—On the 7th of Jan., 1874, in Circleville, Ohio, Bro. Louis W. Ritter, of No. 6 of O., to Miss Katie Vonachan, both of Chillicothe, O.

**JOHNSON—PREDIKER**—Bro. Chas. H. Johnson, of No. 5 of Ohio, to Miss Louisa Prediker.

**BROWN—READ**—In Cleveland, on New Year's, Bro. T. D. Brown, of No. 12 of O., to Miss Jennie Read.

**RUEHLEY—MAGILL**—At the residence of the bride's father, in Detroit, Feb. 4th, by the Rev. Mr. Tillinghast, Bro. Frederick Ruehley, of No. 2 of Mich., to Miss Agnes Magill.

**KANOLT—FRITCHER**—At Owego, N. Y., on the 17th of Dec., 1873, by the Rev. W. H. King, Bro. Charles Kanolt, of No. 9 of Pa., to Miss Dell A. Fritcher, of Owego.



**MILLERMAN**—Brother Norman B. Millerman, of No. 3 of N. Y., died Jan. 3, 1874, in Troy.

**BARKS**—Bro. Charles Barks, of No. 1 of Texas, died Jan. 25, 1874, at Chillicothe, Ohio, of consumption, aged 22 years.

**THIESEN**—Bro. N. Thiesen, of No. 3 of Ill., died in Chicago, Jan. 3, 1874, aged 22 years.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE JOURNAL.

JANUARY.

27, Cleveland, Ohio.....	\$ 4 00
27, Keokuk, Ia.....	15 00
27, Hannibal, Mo.....	3 00
28, Union City, Pa.....	1 00

## FEBRUARY.

2, Mossy Creek, Tenn.....	\$ 10
2, Elmira, N. Y.....	1 00
2, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1 00
2, Louisville, Ky.....	1 00
2, Renovo, Pa.....	2 00
2, East St. Louis, Mo.....	1 00
2, Cleveland, O.....	10 00
2, Baltimore, Md.....	4 00
3, Jackson, Tenn.....	5 00
3, Logansport, Ind.....	2 00
3, Chicago, Ill.....	3 00
3, Cincinnati, O.....	1 00
8, Terre Haute, Ind.....	2 00
4, Amboy, Ill.....	1 00
4, Michigan City, Ind.....	21 00
4, Titusville, Pa.....	10 00
4, Mattoon, Ill.....	1 00
4, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	2 00
4, Memphis, Tenn.....	1 00
6, Richmond, Ind.....	1 20
6, Meadville, Pa.....	8 00
6, Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	14 00
6, Chillicothe, O.....	6 00
6, Buffalo, N. Y.....	1 00
7, Newburgh, O.....	1 00
8, Albany, N. Y.....	5 00
8, Norfolk, Va.....	1 00
9, New York City.....	11 00
10, Port Jervis, N. Y.....	1 00
10, Richmond, Ind.....	1 00
10, Charlestown, Mass.....	2 00
10, Pottstown, Pa.....	1 00
10, Jersey City, N. J.....	1 00
10, Cleveland, O.....	3 00
10, Erie, Pa.....	1 00
12, Baltimore, Md.....	5 00
12, Boston, Mass.....	12 00
12, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.....	6 00
12, Meadville, Pa.....	18 00
12, Martinsburgh, W. Va.....	4 00
12, Cleveland, O.....	2 00
16, Mattoon, Ill.....	1 00
16, Savannah, Ga.....	1 00
16, Fitchburg, Mass.....	1 00
16, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1 00
17, Baltimore, Md.....	5 00
17, Cleveland, O.....	50
17, Baltimore, Md.....	1 00
17, Syracuse, N. Y.....	20 00
17, Columbus, Ga.....	1 00
17, Wallace, Kan.....	5 00
17, Louella, Pa.....	1 00
18, Moberly, Mo.....	5 00
18, Altoona, Pa.....	2 00
18, Reading, Pa.....	1 00
18, Boston, Mass.....	1 00
18, Jeffersonville, Ind.....	1 00
19, New York City.....	1 00
19, Aurora, Ill.....	1 00
23, Sedalia, Mo.....	5 00
23, Reading, Pa.....	1 00
23, Little Rock, Ark.....	9 00
23, Gallion, O.....	13 00
23, Harrisburg, Pa.....	1 00
24, Newburgh, O.....	1 00
24, Jackson, Tenn.....	3 00
24, Troy, N. Y.....	8 00
24, Water Valley, Miss.....	19 00
24, Uhrichsville, O.....	3 00
24, Cleveland, O.....	2 00
26, Madison, Wis.....	3 00
27, Indianapolis, Ind.....	1 00
27, Harrisburg, Pa.....	1 00
27, Rochester, N. Y.....	6 00
27, Huntsville, Ala.....	6 00
27, Altoona, Pa.....	1 00
27, Selma, Ala.....	2 00
Total.....	\$331 60



# EXTRAORDINARY

## INDUCEMENTS TO CANYASSERS

### FOR THE

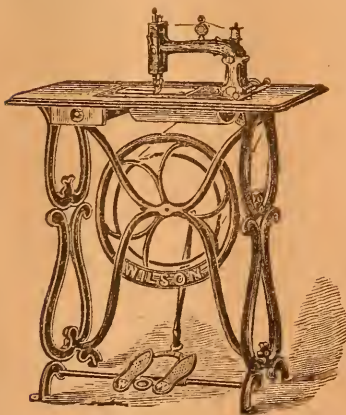
#### MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS'

# Monthly Journal.

### LIST OF PREMIUMS.

The amount set opposite each article in the first column, is the retail price of the Premium. The number in the second column, is the number of paid-up yearly subscribers required.

	Price of Premiums	No. of Subscribers required.
One copy of the Journal for one year.	\$ 1.00	5
One Cabinet Size Picture of the President of the I. U.	1.00	5
One Insurance Policy, M. & B. M. L. I. Department,	2.50	12
One Bound Volume M. & B. Journal of 1873,	3.00	12
One Gold Badge, Emblem of M. & B. Union,	4.00	15
One Extra Fine Gold Badge, Emblem of M. & B. Union,	5.00	20
BURG-Slide Valve Practically Considered,	3.00	12
DAVIDSON-Drawing for Machinists and Engineers,	3.00	12
RYAN-Sy-tematic Drawing and Shading,	3.00	12
TEMPLETON-Mechanic's Pocket Companion,	3.00	12
WATSON-Modern Practice of American Machinists and Engineers,	3.50	15
WAGNER-Wax Flowers and how to make them,	3.00	12
One Set of Fine Drawing Instruments,	20.00	50
One Ladies' Fine Gold Watch,	35.00	75
One Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine,	50.00	100



This engraving represents the celebrated and world-renowned WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It is elegantly ornamented and finely finished. For simplicity and durability it surpasses all other Machines manufactured, and for quantity and excellency of work performed its superior is nowhere to be had.

Every mechanic is here afforded an opportunity of securing one of these valuable machines for his family, without any cost to himself. The JOURNAL is a cheap but valuable mechanical work, and will find ready sale among all classes in our community.

Our lady friends have now a splendid chance for getting an invaluable present without the outlay of one cent. There is hardly a lady of any influence who cannot secure one hundred subscribers in less than a week.

N. B.—All subscriptions for Premiums must be sent in lists of not less than five subscribers.

Each list must state distinctly the Premium desired. All money must be sent by Postal Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or Express. No indemnification will be made for money lost, unless sent as here directed.

Blank subscription lists and sample copies furnished free upon application.

All letters pertaining to the JOURNAL must be sent to

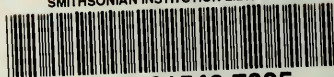
**JOHN FEHRENBATCH,**  
**88 Seneca Street,**  
**CLEVELAND, OHIO.**

**HAYES & BROTHERS,**

BUILDERS OF

# Marine, Stationary & Portable ENGINE

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES



3 9088 01548 7325

Blacksmithing in all its Branches.

*Special Attention Paid to Marine Repairs. Manufacturers of  
the Excelsior Hydrant, Hayes' Patent.*

**Nos. 24 and 28 ILLINOIS STREET,**

[Near the Junction of Ohio and Elk.]

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**



**ROCHESTER**

**MACHINE SCREW COMP'Y**

*Established 1870.*

**Iron, Steel and Brass Set and Cap Screws,**

**AND TAPS TO FIT.**

**SPECIAL SCREWS AND STUDS MADE TO ORDER.**

**Corner Furnace and Mill Streets, Rochester, N. Y.**

**SEND FOR PRICE LIST.**

**CHAS. P. BOSWELL, President.**

**GEO. C. CLARK,**

*Superintendent.*



**H. W. SMITH,**

*Sec'y & Treas.*

